H. Buehler.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, AUGUST 25th 1841. Vol. 3—No. 46.

TERMS.

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All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID

POETRY.

From the St. Louis Bulletin

The Fatal Separation.

Twas night—the thunders of the storm,
In awful majesty pealing;
And lo! a fair and fragile form,
Before the shrine of Heav'n, was kneeling.

Her upward look, all pensive given,
Too plainly told her heart's commotion,
Her sighs bespoke her bosom riven,
By tumults fierce as troubled Ocean.

She pleads—her plaintive voice is heard
In oraisons, to Heaven ascending,
And with her pray'r, oh! hear the word
Which passionately, she is blending.

It is his name—her only stay—
Her hope—her all—her consolation;
And though he is far, far away.
She breeths for him, her heart's oblation.

She pleads—but oh! she pleads in vain,—
Away, o'er yonder foaming billow,
Upon the field of battle slain—
The Heaven's his shroud—the earth his pillow.

Low in the sleep of death he lies,
For whom her soul had mourned in sorrow,
And ah! what breast can realise,
The grief which waits her on the morrow.

He was a patriot, in whose breast,
His country's fire, was nobly gleaming:
And soon he rush'd at her behest,
Where on the breeze, her flag was streaming.

Proudly he dash'd into the strife,
Where foeman fiercely were contending;
And yielded on the plain, his life,
His country and his home defending.

Soon o'er the gloomy boist'rous wave.
The fatal news to her is borne,
He sleeps within a soldier's grave,
Alas! for ever from her torn.

Pale grows her lip, and blanch'd her check—
The tendons of her bosom sever—
A look to Heav'n—a groan—a shriek,
And all is hush'd in death forever.

St. Louis, June 22, 1841. ORION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SPECTRE OF THE WOOD.

"You must decide before the moon goes down, Mary," said John Hageman to his lady-love, as he sat by her side in the hall door of her father's mansion, of which she was the sole inheritor—"You must positively decide before yon moon goes down," said John, emphatically; and the maiden raised her lovely countenance towards that luminary which a single sentence had coupled with her destiny.

It was at the close of a summer evening—at the time when the air is fragrant with the perfume of early flowers, and the opening buds of the apple and the grape, and when the earth is fully crowned and smiling with new verdure. The moon was scarcely more than a crescent, but even thus it was at moments so transcendantly beautiful, that a pope might have bent his knee in admiration before it and deemed it no crime. Unsullied by cloud or vapour, it was decending gradually toward the bed of the ocean, that lay extended far in the distance, like a dark shining mirror. Not a wave was curling amid that vast expanse of waters, for the wind seemed to sleep, and only murmured in its slumber as an infant in its happiest dreams. The landscape around was in perfect harmony with the quiet of the ocean, and the beauty of the heavens. A sloping lawn, and field, and meadow in front of the mansion, extended to the white sand-banks that girdled the sea. On one side a wood, deep and sombre, arose—on the other were airy hills covered with cattle and bleating herd. And this enchanting domain must one day sooner or later, descend to Mary; but John's eye had not looked to that circumstance alone when he dedicated his heart's devotedness to the maiden, for she was herself the fairest lily of that beautiful valley. So already confessed, and many a rival swain sighed long and deep for the possession of such an union of wealth and loveliness.

Mary's features were of the Grecian cast, to which a profusion of bright chesnut curls and a pair of fine eyes gave a most perfect expression. Her form was of symetrical beauty, but the simple girl was not sensible of this advantage; she had never been told so, and therefore had cultivated no grace of art to heighten her pretentions. Modesty is innate in the female breast—this, in its purest light shed a lustre over all her actions. She had long been loved and ardently pursued by John Hageman, but his manly bearing, whenever they may find it conducive to the interests of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by those harbingers of feeling, had the youth drawn the favorable conclusion that his affection was fully requited. He resided in a village of Long Island, not far distant from the habitation of Mary, as did many other of the youths whose tender minds also cherished with enthusiastic effection the one loved name.

John Hageman had every advantege of face and person, yet he knew less of it than any other man, for a toilet or mirror were things almost unknown to him; therefore he had very rarely contemplated those features which every female in his vicinity could with more certainty attest to than he himself. As I have said before, there was a deep and sombre wood adjoining the beautiful valley, and those persons who came from the village two miles distant, were obliged to pass that way. About midway of this compact forest of trees is a dell, or hole, of small circumference, but very deep This by the good people of the country was usually called Buttermilk hollow. There was a legend attached to this spot; the story ran thus:

During the old French war an unfortunate prisoner fell into the hands of some semi-barbarians, who without any feeling of remorse, decapitated the wretched man, and left him in the wood to tell his own story as he best could to the tardy passengers who were obliged to pass that way at a late hour, and to such as were lovers of beauty and the moon. The headless spectre had several times been seen by different young men of the village, and more than once by the aged inhabitants, whose veracity could not be doubted. The reports, so well authenticated, together with the lonliness and dreariness of that part of the forest, impressed the stoutest hearts of all the clan (towns people of Long Island are very clanish,) with such feelings of terror that, whenever they had to pass that place after night fall, they would draw their hats over their eyes, and urge their horses to full speed, that they might not encounter the dreadful phantom, who unusually took his stand near the road side, with his withered arms extended, and his headless trunk exposed to view. It must not be supposed that his spectreship was visible to common eyes every night in the year; far from it—it was never known to appear unless the sky was perfectly cloudless, and the moon (being in its first quarter,) had gained a certain position in the western horizon; therefore it may be easily immagined that very few of those who dreaded had the honor of beholding the sad visitant, who forty long years presented himself in the vain hope, as was supposed, that some generous being would overcome his fears so far as to draw near and make the usual demand in those cases—"What seekest thou, fair ghost?"

John Hageman, as I observed before, was one of the bravest as well as one of the gayest of all the youths of the village, and as fond of listening to a good story on a pleasant evening as any one, but not being possed of the credulous organ, he would not believe one jot or tittle of the terrible apparition of the wood.

"You may swear," said he one day to old Joe Haywood, who was a way-faring man and forlorn, and used as often to make his bed at the hedge side upon the moss-covered sod, as seek from the human family a cold granted shelter from the dews of night. "You may swear till you are black in the face, Joe," said he, "I'll not give credence to your tale until I see the thing with my own eyes, and not then if I've been drinking which you do so often that you see double, and then it is no wonder that you should conjure up a thousand things equally strange and fanciful, and I fear that you will die some day of a drunken fit."

"Good, now, friend John; that puts me in mind of the epitaph I have been making."

"Epitaph! for whom, Joe?"

"For myself, to be sure—who else would do me that kindness think you? Why not a creature, from the king to the beggar, who have shaken hands with 'honest old Joe' in the day when his eyes stood out with fatness, and his cheeks were rosy with the juice of Newtown pippins. No, no, master John, not a stone or a bush will mark the spot where the idler is laid. Therefore have I written mine own epitaph—a mere impromptu, but nevertheless true.

Here lies one! Who do you think?
'Tis old Joe Haywood—give him some drink.
Drink for a dead man! The reason why?
When living he was always dry."

"Go, get to your cellar, Joe, with a flagon. Now, what a good Falstaff that fellow would make if he were a degree more drunken and less brave;" and John Hageman mounted his gray pony and cantered off to pay his accustomed visit to the girl of his heart.

When he reached the haunted spot in the wood—"The moon is in its first quarter," thought John, "and the night promises fair. Now I am determined on knowing two things this night before I sleep. First—whether Mary, the idol of my fancy, will marry me or not—and secondly, who the spirit can be that plays his gambols hereabouts. I'll find him out or he is a cleverer making season." And John was soon seated by the side of Mary, where we left him a few periods since, listning in breathless silence for her final response to his startling proposal.

"You must, indeed, Mary," he said in a voice scarcely audible.

The maiden gazed in earnest attention at the splended crescent as its pearly light gave a less distinct view of objects around, the nearer it approached to the western horizon.

"I can wait no longer," cried John, and he pressed the hand of Mary as if it were for the last time.

"I am thine, John Hageman," uttered the maid in her sweet tone, and she hid her beautiful face in the bosom of her lover, who imprinted a kiss upon her fair temple.

"Adue, my own Mary," he said, "one week more and I will not have to pronounce that hated word which now separates us for a season." And John had reached the wood ere the sound of his adiue had ceased to vibrate on the ear of Mary.

A few moments more brought him to the haunted spot—but the beloved object of his heart had so completely occupied his mind that, notwithstanding his resolves respecting the discovery of the apparition, he would have passed the hollow without giving a thought to it; but it was not so ordained, for so suddenly did the gray pony stop, that if John had not been an excellent horseman, he must have been thrown to the earth. He cast a look forward to find what had so alarmed the animal, which was trembling with dread and terror.

"By my faith, yonder it is, sure enough!" cried John, and with a feeling quite new to himself, he slowly dismounted and cautiously approached the object of his astonishment—the headless phantom. For a moment he stood before it and contemplated its figure with a full and careful survey, during which his imagination was wrought up to the highest pitch.

"Speak, I pray you—speak, unhappy shade!" he exclaimed. "Why haunt you thus this solitary nook? Have you aught to reveal? If so, say it, I entreat you, and depart in peace to the lone and dark recess to which those murderous hearts have condemned you."

Here he paused for a reply, but heard no sound except the heavy breathing of the affrighted pony, and the "woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree."

"There can be no harm in touching it," thought he, and he extended his hand and grasped—instead of the withered arm—the dry branch of a small decayed oak! John immediately recovered his presence of mind.

"There, I told Joe it was all a cheat; the light of the moon shining obliquely on this insignificant stump, has effected the singular deception that went well nigh to shake my fortitude."

Hageman mounted his pony and rode gaily home to forget "the spectre of the wood," and dream of his Mary.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The Star Spangled Banner.

"Oh say does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

We may well ask the question, whether the starry banner, still waves over the "*land of the free?*" when we see it announced in the official organ of the Government of that land that the patriotic and talented author whose encouraging stanzas cheered up the drooping spirits of a toil worn soldiery, who were gallantly periling their lives between their "loved homes and the war's desolation," has been "proscribed for opinion's sake," and a Federalist of the Adams school rewarded with his place. We ask every Baltimorean what he thinks of such doings? We ask those whose homes and fires were endangered by a foreign foe, what they think of a party who could displace FRANCIS S. KEY from the office of District Attorney, and whilst Webster—the Bluelight Hartford Convention Webster who spoke, voted and did all in his power to paralize the arm of our safety and defence—is appointed Secretary of State. How different were Mr. KEY's feelings from those of Daniel Webster, may be gathered from a production which will be admired and sung by millions as long as our proud banner continues to wave over the "land of the free."

By the following, which we copy from the Ohio Statesman, it will be seen that the removal of Mr. KEY has called forth a spirited article from its able editor.

The removal of Mr. Key was no doubt made for *cause*, and that cause can be thus briefly given—A friend of Mr. Key was taken prisoner during the late war by the British, and that gentleman, with a generosity peculiar to himself, went on Board the British fleet, then in Chesapeake Bay, protected by a flag of truce to endeavor to effect his liberation. The British commander had determined secretly that night to attack Baltimore, and Mr. Key was detained a prisoner on board of the English vessel, lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be frustrated. In passing fort McHenry, the fleet was discovered and a fire opened upon them which was returned. During that night, Mr. Key could only tell by the flash of the cannon, that the flag—the "*star spangled* ——— of his country still waved in triumph. During that night he gave vent to his feelings in that justly admired national song which we copy below. Who, after reading it, will dare say, that in itself it does not contain sufficient cause to justify his removal from office by Daniel Webster, a man who upon the floor of Congress, taunted the Democracy with the reverses our gallant little army met in the commencement of the late war; and who systematically opposed the furnishing of arms or provisions to our half naked and half starved soldiers, who were defending their native land from the "foul footsteps' polution" of a foreign foe?

We need not say Mr. Key is a democrat, for none other could possess the feelings which dictated this song.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

"O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's *last* gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag still was there,
O! say does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

"On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep
Where the foe's haughty host *in* dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner—O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"And where is that band that so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should *leave* us no more!
Their *blood* has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"O thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home, and wars desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land
Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just
And this be our motto—"IN GOD IS OUR TRUST;"
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the *land* of the free and the home of the brave

In addition to what has been said above we would remark that Mr. KEY joined the army at the very commencement of the last war. He was a Quarter Master in Major Peters' regiment, and was actively employed during the whole war. He was sent by the Government with a Flag of Truce on board the English Fleet, at North Point, to effect an exchange of prisoners. He was detained during the night that the attack was made on Baltimore, and as stated, during that attack he gave vent to those patriotic feelings expressed in the "Star Spangled Banner;" but nurst as he had been in the very camp, at our struggle for Independence, he could not have other feelings than those he so beautifully expressed. His father, JOHN R. KEY, an old resident of the portion of Frederick county now within the limits of Carroll, though a young man at the time of our Revolution, and lately married, in company with his young wife and infant child joined the army stationed at Philadelphia, and bore the fatigue and toil in those days of trial. We might here state, that though he might have done so honorable, he never would apply to the government for a single cent as a remuneration for his services in the Revolution.

That infant child nursed in the camp of patriots was the present F. S. KEY, Esq., the author of "Star Spangled Banner." Inheriting the virtues of such a father, and giving such evidence of patriotism himself it is impossible that he could ever be anything but a true friend to his country; yet such a man has been proscribed by the Whigs and Blue Light Federalists for Opinion's sake, or as some say, for daring to express his opinions openly and fearlessly. It is rumored that he is going once more to make his home at his father's old residence, and the people of Carroll and Frederick will, we are sure, hail him with pleasure and delight, and reward him as such a man deserve to be rewarded with their confidence.

ADDRESS OF THE Democratic Central Committee,

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NO. 10.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In the former numbers of our address to the citizens of the Commonwealth, we have adverted to many of the qualifications, of D. R. Porter, the distinguished statesman who now fills the Executive chair, and we trust have fully replied to the many gross and unfounded charges, (to use no harsher terms) made by the federal members of the last legislature, against his administration. In these communications to the public, the effort of the committee has been simply to present the truth, ungarnished by any show of rhetoric, or extravagant asservations, but sustained by proof of the most convincing character: also to show that those gentlemen had made charges against the candidate of the democratic party, that they are unable to sustain, and had attempted to justify their own conduct, while acting in the character of the representatives of a free and enlightened people, on ground wholly untenable, if the general good of the country was the main object, which guided them in their deliberations.

We will now present to our fellow citizens, a brief review of the principles of the gentleman, whose name has been brought before the public, as the FEDERAL and ANTI-MASONIC candidate for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election, and also the principles of the federal members who so kindly volunteered their memorable address to the people of this state on the 5th of May last, and perhaps show the MOTIVES, which controlled their deliberations in the recent, memorable session.

In the first place, we unequivocally assert that JOHN BANKS, the anti-masonic candidate, is opposed to the will and the wishes of a MAJORITY of the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA, as clearly expressed through the ballot boxes (the only legitimate means of testing public sentiment,) and opposed to their best interest and general good.

In the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, a bill was passed by both houses of Congress, rechartering the Bank of the United States, whose charter would have expired on the 4th of March 1836. At that time most of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania voted for that law. This bill was VETOED by President Jackson, the illustrious statesman who then held the first office in the gift of the American people. He had been previously nominated for a re-election by a unanimity unrivalled in the history of parties. His hostility to that institution was fully and unequivocally known to the world. In his veto message, he placed the question of his re-election, distinctly on that ground, and appealed to the people of the whole Union, for their abjudication upon the correctness of his opinions, as contained in that inimitible state paper.

In the autumn of that year, two elections were held in the State of Pennsylvania, one for the office of Governor, and one for that of President.

At the first election, the great question relative to the propriety of a re-charter of the United States Bank, was not a test question nor presented to the public as an important question of state policy. The result was that George Wolf's majority over Joseph Ritner, the anti-masonic candidate, did not amount to more than four thousand votes.

Within less than one month afterwards, an election was held for President, and ANDREW JACKSON received a majority of upwards of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOTES, over William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic Bank candidate.

A more explicit, and triumphant expression of the will of a free and enlightened people, upon a question of public policy could not be imagined. A similar response was given from a large majority of the States throughout the Union.

In the fall of 1838 the deposites of the general government were removed from that institution, by order of the President of the United States, exhibiting by that act, a foresight and penetration, rarely to be found in any man,—an act which now meets the approbation of three fourths of the people of the Union, and which saved them millions of money. At the election of that year a strong majority of democrats were returned to both house of our legislature. At each of the elections of those years, John Banks was the zealous friend of the *United States Bank*.—He voted for William Wirt, and was leading the van among the Anti-Masons.

He was opposed to the administration of PRESIDENT JACKSON. *John Banks was opposed to the removal of the deposites* from that corrupt and broken institution the U. S. Bank, and was in favor of suffering that corporation to waste the money of the nation.

In the year 1836, the whigs and anti-masons had a majority in the house of Representatives, in our State Legislature and a Governor elected by a minority of the voters of the state.

It was at this memorable period, that the bold plan was conceived of chartering this Bank, with the same amount of capital, as a *state institution*.

The bill was brought forward, supported and passed by the choice spirits who advocated and effected the nomination of John Banks in the Convention at Harrisburg on the 10th of March last. It was hurried through the legislature, and became a law before the sovereign people had an opportunity in their primary meetings of expressing their disapprobation of the measure.

But mark the change! Witness the strong expression of public sentiment upon that measure! At the ensuing election, the freemen of the State arose in the majesty of their strength and returned to the House of Representatives an overwhelming majority of members opposed to the United States Bank, and the democratic party had perhaps the largest majority they ever possessed in that House, and that too, when fettered and clogged with the most unjust and iniquitous apportionment bill that ever disgraced the statute books of any State in the Union.

We assert, without fear of contradiction, that Judge Banks was in favor of the charter of the United States Bank by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that he so expressed himself in conversation at the time, and after the passage of the law.

If we are charging upon him unjustly, we call upon him to come out, and over his own signature deny it, to disavow that he was while it was in existence. The public have a right to know his views and sentiments upon that great question of State and National policy.

We go further and say, that he is friendly to the charter of a NATIONAL BANK by the present Congress now in session.

If proof is wanting of this last assertion, we need but refer to his own productions, and call the attention of the public to his *celebrated letter*, addressed to a committee of Dauphin county federalists about the fourth of July, 1840, which breathes throughout the *black spirit*. If in making the above assertions, the committee are called upon to sustain their charges by proof, we have it clear, substantial, and overwhelming, and can present a chain of circumstances which will convince the mind of any man that our position is correct, and every charge we make is indubitably true.

In 1836, a few weeks after the charter of the Pennsylvania United States Bank, Judge Banks, was appointed, to his present judicial station. He was then a prominent man in the Anti-masonic and Bank party—he was known as one of the confidential advisers of Joseph Ritner, had been talked of by many of his party as his Secretary of the Commonwealth, he was then in Congress, and elected as an *anti-mason and bank man*. One of the great dividing points between the two conflicting parties in this state since 1832, has been upon the question of a UNITED STATES BANK. John Banks has always been found in the ranks of that party who now hail him as their chief.

When his name is brought before the public as a candidate, who are his early friends? We answer, Joseph Ritner, Bela Badger, Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas H. Burrowes, William R. Reed, and other members of the disgraced legislature of 1835 and 1836. It is an old adage, that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and a Spanish proverb may be well applied here, "tell me where you live, and I will tell you what you are" Will any one doubt that John Bank's principles were distinctly and fully avowed to these men before they unitedly gave him their support? Is he not bound to give them all his aid in fostering and keeping in full life, if possible, this detestable corporation, which has enriched but degraded them in the eyes of all honest men; and which will hand their names down to posterity, covered with that deep and lasting infamy, which now surrounds the name of Nicholas Biddle, the once cannonised saint of the Bank?

Are we not correct when we say, that the present anti-masonic candidate is opposed to the express will and wishes of a majority of the people of the state; and are not his principles also at war with their interests?

Who is responsible for the wide spread ruin and distress which has come over the people of the land, and brought blight and mildew upon the fair, and before unclouded prospects of many of our best citizens? Who is it that has filled the heart of the widow with sadness—covered her face with sorrow and bedewed the cheek of the orphan with tears? Who have produced that great consternation in the monetary affairs of our country, which has paralyzed business, and checked the growing prosperity of the land? —The reply is readily found. It is those who have been instrumental in creating the UNITED STATES BANK—those who have aided, countenanced and assisted in creating a corrupt and heartless corporation, in direct opposition to the will of the people. Among that number we say that John Banks stands pre-eminently conspicuous. He comes before the people and solicits their support for the highest office in the state. Will any conscientious man give him a vote—can any one who wishes to see the credit and honor of the commonwealth sustained who desires to see the country restored to its former unrivalled prosperity and greatness give his support to a candidate, who entertains principles, which if suffered to be carried out, would sink still deeper, our happy and once flourishing country in ruin.

The committee have no feelings of personal hostility towards Judge Banks to gratify; and if this brief exposure presents him in an unenviable position before the world, it is because he has been so unfortunate as to imbibe principles which are wrong—principles that are injurious to the commonwealth, as sad experience has demonstrated in the clearest manner, to every unprejudiced mind.

We will in a future number fully expose the unquestionable connection of the members of the last legislature with the interests of this degraded institution, the United States Bank.

Respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,
HENRY BUEHLER, *Chairman.*
JACOB SEILER, *Secretary.*
Harrisburg, August 11, 1841

GOV. PORTER'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, October 10th 1839.

To Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR:—The suspension of specie payments by most if not all the banks of this Commonweal h, seems likely to produce the same debasement and derangement of the currency of the country, that have attended the same occurrence on former occasions.

The several Acts of Assembly prohibiting the issuing and circulating of notes, tickets, and other papers in the similitude of bank notes, under the denomination of five dollars, afford ample protection to the community against the evils arising from this illegal and spurious currency, if properly enforced. The only defect in these laws is, the omission to enjoin the duty of enforcing them upon some particular officers of the Commonwealth.

To this emmission it is probably owing, that these salutary laws have been practically disregarded, and treated as a mere dead letter. As the Executive of this Commonwealth is bound to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," I feel it to be my duty in this emergency to prevent as far as possible the violation of these laws. I owe it to the people of Pennsylvania whose dearest interest are involved, not to shrink from the performance of this duty. It is my desire therefore that you, as the proper officer, should immediately adopt such measures as you may deem best suited to the attainment of the object in view, to wit; the entire suppression of all notes, bills, checks, tickets or other papers of similitude of bank notes, or promises to pay money or other things under the denomination of five dollars, from being issued or circulated within this Commonwealth, so far as the laws in relation to the subject furnish adequate powers for that purpose.

It is proper I should state in directing this proceeding, I do not intend or believe that it will operate to shake the confidence of the people in the ultimate ability of most if not of all the Banks of this Commonwealth to meet all their obligations and to redeem their faith plighted to the community; nor do I think it will throw any obstacles in the way of doing so; on the contrary I firmly believe the exclusion of all small notes from circulation will tend more directly than any other measure that can be now devised, to protect the public from frauds and imposition, and enable the banks to fulfil their respective engagements.

The circumstances by which we are surrounded will doubtless lead to the cultivation of a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation on all sides, as the course best adapted to restore a sound and healthy condition of affairs. Every attempt to aggravate existing embarrassments unnecessarily, should be discountenanced by all cool reflecting citizens.

There is, beyond question, abundance of specie in the country to fill all the channels of domestic circulation without distressing its rightful holder or the banks: and as the suspension of specie payments by these institutions cuts off a great portion of the foreign demand upon it, it must readily find its way into the hands of the people.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
DAVID R. PORTER.

CIRCULAR

For the Suppression of Small Notes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, August 10, 1841.

To the several Deputy Attorneys General of the respective Counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has recently been communicated to me from various parts of the State, that sundry corporations and private persons have, in open defiance of the acts of Assembly on the subject, been engaged in issuing and circulating within this commonwealth, notes, checks, bills or tickets of several denominations, from twelve and a half cents to five dollars in amount, designed to circulate as a "paper circulation medium." And in addition to this, I am assured that the small notes, bills, checks &c. issued by banks, other corporations, and private individuals in neighboring States, are introduced and extensively circulated among the citizens in several of our border counties.

These violations of the law render it my imperative duty to call your attention again to the letter of the Governor, and the circular which I addressed to you, in pursuance of it on this subject, dated the 10th day of October, A. D., 1839, both of which documents copies are hereto annexed. The acts of Assmbly of the 22d day of March, 1817, and of the 12th day of April, 1828, and of the 23d day of February, 1830, to which reference is made in said circular, need not now be re-published, for I presume you are perfectly familiar with their provisions.

Not even the shadow of reason can be alleged to exist now, (whatever might once have been pretended) to excuse the violation of these salutary laws. Ample provision has been made by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for any supposed necessity that may have arisen requiring the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and there is therefore no ground to apprehend the slightest inconvenience from a speedy and thorough suppression of these small notes which have been put into circulation contrary to law. If we expect to retain, for the purposes of business, the specie now in the hands of the people even for transactions of a less amount than one dollar we must rigidly and rigorously persevere in the enforcement of the penalties against those who manufacture and circulate a depreciated or worthless substitute. Small notes of the several denominations of twelve and a half, twenty-five and fifty cents, are rapidly insinuating themselves into the place of specie in those counties where they have been unfortunately introduced, and, unless checked, will soon expel it entirely from general circulation. However contrary to the law and depreciated in nominal value they may be, it is exceedingly difficult to rid the public of them when once they have acquired a foothold. It is the part, therefore, of wisdom and of duty, to strike at those who issue and circula e them, at once in earnest.

The instrucions contained in the circular of the 10th of October, 1839, are for this purpose emphatically repeated; and every Deputy Attorney General is hereby enjoined and directed, on and after the 10th day of September next, to institute the proper proceedings pointed out by the acts of Assembly above mentioned, against all corporations and persons who have issued and not redeemed, or shall continue to issue or put and keep in circulation, any bills, notes, checks, tickets, or other evidences of debt, prohibited by said acts of Assembly. I have given ample time, for those who have violated the law, to recall their illegal issues, and to prepare for its faithful observance. Should they fail to do so, however, a few well selected examples will, I trust, accomplish the desired end, and restrain all similar violations in future.

The first proceedings should be directed against those who have set the law at naught by *issuing* notes, &c., in despite of its prohibition, and also against those who have been chiefly instrumental in the introduction of small notes from other States, and in giving them currency among our citizens. Let these classes of wholesale offenders be effectually reached, and our great object with the rest of the community will be readily attained.

It is my sincere desire to avoid as far as possible all unnecessary appeals to the judicial tribunals for the vindication of the laws, but when the substantial interests of the public are as deeply involved as they are in this instance, when solemn acts of Assembly are totally disregarded, and their salutary penal injunctions treated as empty and idle menaces to be deried at will, there is no alternative left; the law must be rigidly and inflexibly enforced, or those who are entrusted with this enforcement, and shrink from the post of duty, will justly incur the condemnation or the contempt of the people. They must be content to be branded as faithless or pusillanimous devoid of either honesty or firmness. I am sure no gentleman to whom this circular is addressed, will hesitate an instant in assuming the labor and responsibility which it imposes, or falter in the performance of his duty, while a single unlawful note remains to be suppressed. I am, yours, &c., respectfully.

OVID F. JOHNSON,
Attorney General.

Record your Old Deeds.

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

Heretofore, under the practice of our Courts, ancient Deeds, which acccompanied the possesion of lands could be read in evidence, without proof of their execution, as was required in the case of modern deeds. But by a law passed at the *last Session* of our Legislature, the rule is altered; and at the expiration of two years from the date of the act, such ancient deeds cannot be given in evidence in any of the Courts, UNLESS RECORDED or proven in the manner in which other instruments of writing are to be proved and what is worse, if they remained unrecorded for the above term, they shall be adjudged *fraudulent and void* against any subsequent bona fide purchaser or Mortgage, for valuable consideration without notice." So look out sharp—all ye who are interested; and take your deeds to the Recorder's office before it shall be too late. We extract the Law from the Penna. Reporter; but we see the Reporter has not put the date to the Act; however there is yet plenty of time to tend to it.—*Manufacturer.*

A Further Supplement to an Act entitled "An Act for the acknowledging and recording deeds."

[See phamphlet laws, page 106.]

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That it shall be the duty of all persons who claim any lands or be tenements in this commonwealth under or by virtue of any deeds or conveyances, bearing date previously to the act of eighteenth March Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, to which this is a supplement, to have the same recorded in the proper county, in the manner now provided by law, within two years from the date hereof.

Sec. 2. No such deed which shall remain unrecorded as aforesaid, for the said term, of two years, will be permitted to be given in evidence in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, unless proven or acknowledged according to the act to which this is a supplement, or unless proven in the manner in which other instruments of writing are proven, by subscribing witnesses or proof of hand writing or unless the actual possession of the land has accompanied the same deed.

Sec. 3. All such deeds remaining unrecorded for the said term of two years as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent bona fide purchaser or mortgage, for valuable consideration without notice.

Loss of the Erie.

This lamentable casualty, has derived our Borough of one of its most valued and most estimable citizens, Mr. WILLIAM E. CAMP, of the Washington Hotel. He is extensively known throughout our state and New York, having for many years been actively engaged as a Contractor on public works. His suavity of manners, and unimpeachable integrity had made him many friends, and his loss has produced a feeling of universal sympathy.—*Telegraph.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25. 1841.

Democratic Rep. Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,

Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

Borough—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz-J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

Derry tp.—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

Decatur tp.—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

Armagh tp.—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

Brown tp.—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

Union tp.—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

Menno tp.—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

Wayne tp.—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

Oliver tp.—Jno. A. Steel, Wm. Wilson, G. W. Brehman, Henry Leater.

Granville tp.—Hugh M'Kee, Wm. Caldwell, Jno. Cupples.

FLOUR is selling in Baltimore at from $6 to $6 25 per bbl. Wheat $1 35 to 1 40. Whiskey 22 to 25 cents per gallon.

FLOUR in Philadelphia sells at $6 00 to $6 25. Wheat $1 33 to 1 35.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Yes, Let the people know, that on the 31st day of July, 1841, a FEDERAL House of Representatives, at Washington, as one of its "RELIEF" measures, passed a bill

IMPOSING A TAX OF TWENTY PER CENT. ON
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND SALT; AND
EXEMPTING FROM TAX,
PHYSIC, POISON, GEWGAWS, GOLD AND SILVER EPAULETTES, STATUARY ENGRAVINGS, GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND RAIL-ROAD CORPORATION IRON.

☞ The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 101—every Democrat, who was in his seat, voting against it!

War with England.

We have believed for more than a year, that war with England was *almost* inevitable. This opinion was not shaped in accordance with our wishes. When we turned our attention to the unsettled state of the boundary question—the conduct of the British Government in recognizing and justifying the atrocious outrage on the Caroline, and lastly the seizure and search of our Merchant vessels in foreign seas and the insults our sailors have been subject too, we were convinced, that although civil diplomacy might ward off the collision for a time, sooner or later a resort would be had to the diplomacy of the bayonet. That we are the party aggrieved is beyond dispute, and that our people will have satisfaction either by ample yet honorable concessions from England, or by that last appeal which it is the right and duty of all nations to make, when redress can be obtained by no other means we entertain no doubt. What is the prospect then of that country apologizing and making amends for what has always appeared to us premeditated *slight* and flagrant and substantial wrong? If the insolent and overbearing *mien* of Mr. Fox—his unreasonable demands, and the whole tenor of his correspondence with Mr. Webster, taken in connexion with the policy of Great Britain at home in making extensive warlike preparations and the tone of the English Press towards this country are to be considered criterions, we say that an amicable adjustment of our National difficulties is becoming more remote every day. England it appears to us, has no wish to arrange the matter peaceably. She has evinced no disposition to come to terms. On the contrary from the belligerent attitude she has assumed on all occasions—from her blustering language and her stupendous preparations we infer that she does not desire *peace*—that her aim is *war*, and that she is only protracting negotiation until she establishes peace on a sure footing with some of the European nations. This once accomplished, she will open her batteries, not of political diplomacy or arbitration but of fire and sword against us.—England never forgets, nor forgives. The disastrous result and mortification of her two wars with this country are fresh in her recollection and rankle painfully in her haughty bosom. She is only waiting for an opportunity—that opportunity she has been creating for some time past, and is now hastening. The crisis is approaching. She is nearly ready. We believe her Minister has more than once demanded his passports but that the Anti-American influence in the Cabinet has been exerted to conciliate him. This alone has prevented a rupture. Mr. Tyler cannot countenance this dishonorable and humiliating policy much longer. He will see that Great Britian has made up her mind to *have a war* with us, and he will see that if our people are not ready in one sense of the word, *that* in spirit and feeling they are not *wanting*. The policy of our country is to prepare immediately and efficiently and to denounce and repudiate what nearly every intelligent man believes to be the truckling and contemptible conduct of the Cabinet at Washington.

THE VETO MESSAGE,

Of President Tyler, on Clay's United States Bank Bill which will be found in another column of this paper, will be read with interest and its doctrines appreciated by all who are opposed to placing an almost uncontrollable power in a large moneyed institution. An institution which the Federal leaders intended, should be part and parcel of the Government. It is an open, frank and manly message—free from equivocation and one which will be approved by the people. Had this Bank Bill passed, it must have created a National debt in addition to what is now being created, of fifty millions of dollars. Every dollar subscribed to its stock by the United States, would have had to be borrowed, and the debt now creating at this *extraordinary* session of Congress, is increasing in all conscience with sufficient rapidity. To fit up the White House with suitable furniture for the reception of the new President, before the rising of the last Congress, six thousand dollars was asked by his friends notwithstanding the extravagant furniture it then contained according to the memorable exposition of Mr. OGLE. A loan wasauthorised of 6 millions at the rising of the same Congress to enable the new Administration as is shown by Mr. Wise to defray expenses until the regular meeting of Congress in the fall and to avoid this extra session that was talked of. But the leaders of the party, anxious as they said, for reform, induced President Harrison to call the Extra Session, in the first ten weeks of which they passed three bills, one appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to Gen. Harrison's family, another for the expenses of the session and pay of the members, which will not be short of half a million, and the third to borrow twelve millions of dollars, with the privilege of issuing in addition, six millions of Treasury notes that had already been redeemed. Thus has this reform Congress, before the end of the first six months of the new administration with the six millions appropriated at their request before the rising of the last Congress, created a debt of near twenty-five millions of dollars—and would have trebled that amount had it not been averted by the firmness and patriotism of President Tyler.

Mr. Woodbury late Secretary of the Treasury and other members of Congress have demonstrated most clearly that there were means enough in the Treasury for the present year without borrowing a single dollar. And Mr. Wise has made plain, to use his own language,—"that this Extraordinary Session of Congress was as unnecessary as it must prove inexpedient for the Whigs."

Call themselves by what name they will, Federalists will be Federalists—extravagance and profligacy in the expenditure of the public money has marked their course at all times when in power and the present federal Congress and heads of department by their actions show, that when they speak of reform they mean an increase of expenditures and the creation of a National debt—and that retrenchment with them is a cry for more appropriations.

☞ The Whigs are every where denouncing in the most unmeasured term, the Veto Message of Mr. Tyler. Keep cool gentlemen, there is no use in crying over spilled milk as an eminent poet has it.

THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We have for some weeks past been giving our readers extracts from this triumphant vindication of the administration of Governor Porter. Every Democrat, and many intelligent and honest Whigs that we have conversed with, admit the truth and force of the Addresses. It shows conclusively that the great governing principle with the Governor has been to promote the interests of Pennsylvania, and that in carrying out that principle he has adhered firmly to the views of the party that elected him. Never since Pennsylvania has had an Executive, has there been one more anxious, indefatigable and successful in persevering [illegible] credit of the Comm[illegible]

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

individual exertions, on more than one occasion, are we indebted for the payment of the interest on our State debt. These exertions have saved us the disgrace and discredit of a protest. Notwithstanding all this we see the same miseral le party *hacks* that assailed him with so much virulence in '38 calumniating him in the same way in '41, in the face too of the withering rebuke the people gave them at the last Governor's election. We see in this course on the part of the opposition their complete desperation, and that they have determined to leave no means untried *fair* or *foul* to accomplish his defeat. Under these circumstances we will call upon the Democratic party to be unusually vigilant. Let every misrepresentation and falsehood be exposed and corrected as soon as it is uttered Let us be active in refuting the slanders private and political that the prostituted press of the opposition may circulate. Let this be done and the result is beyond doubt. His triumphant re-election is certain.

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democratic Convention for Mifflin county met at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown on Saturday the 21st August 1841—every township being represented. The Convention was called to order by appointing ALEXANDER GIBBONEY Esq. President, and D. Hough Esq Secretary The credentials of the delegates being called for, the following persons appeared and took their seats in Conventionviz.—

Bor. of Lewst'n—JOHN L. PORTER
D. C. FREEBURN
Derry Township—JACOB HOOVER,
M. ROUSH,
Decatur Township—SAMUEL BARR,
JOS. BURKHOLDER,
Armagh Township—JAS. RAMSEY,
HARVY M'LENAHAN.
Brown Township—WM. FLEMMING,
JOSIAH KERR,
Union Township—Dr. E. BIGELOW.
ALEX. GIBBONEY,
Menno Township—WM. W. GILMORE,
ADAM HOSEE.
M'Veytown Borough—JAMES HOOD,
WM. MACKLIN,
Oliver Township—JAMES McKINSTRY,
JOHN ROSS,
Wayne Township—JOHN M'LAUGHLIN,
WILLIAM UTLY.
Granville Tp—DAVID HOUGH.
JOHN GRAHAM.

After the list of Delegates was got through with the following resolution was submitted to the convention and adopted unanimously—

Resolved, That this Convention of Delegates will put no one in nomination for any of the offices which it has met to nominate candidates for, that has not a majority of such delegates.

On motion, the Convention then proceed to nominate candidates for the different county offices, when the following nominations were agreed upon—

ASSEMBLY.
Col JOSEPH KYLE of Brown township.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOHN R. M'DOWEL of the Borough.
COMMISSIONER.
JAMES BRISBEN of Brown township.
TREASURER,
Dr. L. T. HOOVER of the Borough.
AUDITOR.
DAVID HOUGH of Granville Township.

The following persons were appointed Representative Delegates to meet other delegates from this Representative district, at Adamsburg Union county, on Friday the 17th Sept. next. JOSEPH BURKHOLDER and MICHAEL ROUSH.

We certify the above to be a true copy of the proceedings of the Delegation held this 21st day of August 1841.

ALEXANDER GIBBONEY—Prest.
DAVID HOUGH—Secretary.

ARMORY MEETING.

At a meeting held in the Court House Lewistown, on Friday evening the 20th inst. Capt. D. Eisenbise was called to the chair, Lieut. F. C. Merklein, and Adam Hamaker appointed Vice Presidents, and Capt. R. Sims and W. M. H. Irvin Secretaries. The object of the meeting which was to adopt measures to secure the erection of an ARMORY, for the use of the Military companies of this place, having been stated, the following committee to aid the military in this purpose was appointed viz:—Capt. James Potter, Capt. Robert Sims, Lieut. J. Thomas, Lieut. J. A. Cunningham, Adam Hamaker, George W. Dilman, Jacob Givler, Jacob Bearly, and R. H McClintic. It was further resolved, that said committee shall report on Friday evening, the third of September next, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the newspapers of this Borough.

DANIEL EISENBISE—Pres't.
F. C. MERKLEIN, A. HAMAKER. } V. Pres'ts.
Robert Sims, W. M. H. Irvin. } Sec'tys.

THE LOSS OF THE ERIE.—In addition to details in our paper of to-day, touching this melancholy disaster, we subjoin a statement of the total loss. It exceeds in its aggregate any record that we have heard of, except the loss of the Warren, on the Mississippi, near Baton Rouge, in 1836 or '37. On that occasion, a boat with upwards of 600 Indians upon it came in collision with a large merchant ship, and 350 of the Indians, and several white men, were hurried to a fearful death. The losses on the Erie are thus summed up:

Swiss passengers	130
Cabin "	50
Deck " Americans, &c.	50
Crew	25
Musicians	10
	275
Saved	33
Total loss of lives	242

The loss in money is estimated of $300,000. The boat cost about $73,000. Merchandise on board is estimated at $20,600, and it is supposed [illegible] emigrants had about

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AUGUST 16 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:—The bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution, it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it, with my objections to the House, in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me, by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my own native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, and it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed. I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under and impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office.

Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations—without an observance of which, no Government can be prosperous, and no People can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any eathly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself.—Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a Bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers.

What can the local discounts of the Bank have to do with the collecting safe keeping and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of Bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation.

A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation, and in 1820 its embarrassment had become so great that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of public dues. It had, up to that that period, dealt to but small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1823, its operations in that line

female weaknesses, &c. No female should be [illegible] pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

W. & J. Bell, Belleville,
☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places.
May 13, 1840.

including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without employmet of extraordinary means.

The currency of the country became sound and the negociations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000 and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the Bank and the country.—Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in the banks of discount in the United States, at this time, exceeds $350,000,000; and if the discounting [illegible] local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, [illegible] the very reverse is lamentably the fact.

[illegible] is the measure now under consideration, of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such State, Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any Territory or district of the United States and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the provious assent of Congress.

Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed: And provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly.

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at *the first session* of the Legislature there f held after the passage of this act, by *resolution or other unusual legislative proceeding, unconditionally* assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed *unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature by some formed legislative act;* & if not so expressed, its assent is to be *implied*, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress.

No matter what may be be cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addressing itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up.

The Representatives may desire submission as of the question to their constituents prepository to the final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be uncondition ally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their expressed declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the [illegible] rationality of such an inference.

Let one or two in addition, suffice. The [illegible] John Bailar branch of the Legislature may express *indicate* dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote in the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent and yet the Governor may exert the *veto* power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interests of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust interference—but its authority is gone.

Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as the seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be *presumed* to speak as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invested them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsyvania, or any other State should be found to be in such a condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things?

In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inferences, I cannot but regad as culculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the power and control deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States.

But further; the State may express after the most solomn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and benificent operation of this Government, and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, over-rule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constuctive necessity and propriety, and nothing more.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Aug. 16th 1841.

STATE TAX.—The following is the amount of State Tax assessed in Berks county, in pursuance of the act passed by the Legislature of 1841, entitled, an act to "provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury, and for other purposes."

Tax on real and personal property,	$15,714 18
Tax on moneys at interest, carriages, &c.	6,251 99
	$21,966 17

THE LAND DISTRIBUTION BILL.—We are glad to percieve that Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to make this bill conform to the wishes of the legislature of Pennsylvania, will be relieveed from the necessity of voting tor this unwise and impolitic measure. Mr. Buchanan, whose remarks will be found in another column, has not only put the true construction upon the words of the instructing resolution, bnt upon its spirit also if its spirit can be gathered from the debates which were held upon its passage. The subject was under discussion in our State Senate for a great length of time, and formed the basis of a speech from nearly if not quite all the whig speaking members of that body several of whom, Mr. Penrose amongst the number occupied several days in discussing it. By all of these gentlemen, if our memory serves us right, the ground was distinctly taken, that the general government had no right to grant to the new states any larger quantity of lands, in proportion to their population, then what should be granted to the old. Much was said about the blood of Pennsylvanians being shed to maintain the possession of these lands, and a vast quantity of patriot declamation expended in asserting the right of Pennsylvania to her just proportion.

The resolution was drawn with great care and corrected, we think, by the critical gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Williams, who would quarrel for a week about a particular form of expression—it was gravely deliberated upon and debated for weeks, and we think it is a piece of presumption in Mr. Clay, insulting to the whig Senators of Pennsylvania to rise in his place, and say in effect to Mr. Buchanan, that they did not understand the meaning of their own language. We think that Mr. Penrose, who had the resolution under his particular charge in the Senate, should at once demand an apology from Mr. Clay.

We are rejoiced that the Senate have refused to amend the bill in such a way as to secure the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, that it will now be defeated.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Elections! Glorious Result!

INDIANA!—The change in the "Hoosier" state in favor of Democracy is truly glorious, out-stripping every thing like hope and expectation. As far as known, the democrats have carried 10 out of 18 Senators, and have elected 53 democrats to the House, against 40 feds. Fifty is a majority. Last year our whole force in the Legislature was but 22. It will now be nearer 60. Three cheers for the Hoosiers!

ALABAMA.—The democratic governor elected by a larger majority than has been known in that state for 20 years, and both houses of the legislature democratic.

ILLINOIS.—Two democrats and one Whig elected to Congress.—The popular vote exhibits a large democratic majority.

TENNESSEE.—Fifteen counties give Jones, the federal candidate for Governor, 1,881 majority. Gen. Harrison's majority in the same counties 4,732. Democratic thus far 2,831. The result still doubtful.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Madisonian of yesterday states that a company of individuals collected in Sixth street, near the Avenue, on Monday night, and marched to the Executive Mansion with the deliberate intention of insulting the Chief Magistrate. Previous to their departure for their place of rendezvous, which, we are informed, was the Log Cabin Hotel, the Mayor of the city was apprised of their movements, and he appeared among them, and requested them to desist. They however marched up the Avenue, drank at a tavern at corner of Tenth street, and then proceeded to the President's, where they gathered in the portico, at about 12 o'clock in the night, and commenced hooting, hissing, drumming and making a variety of noises sufficient to arouse all and to alarm several of the inmates of the house. After these miscreants had accomplished the purpose of insulting the dignity of this whole Union, in the person of its Chief Magistrate, they dispersed for the night, without experiencing the slightest interruption from the police authority of the city.—The following evening, a portion of the same crew, we are informed, burned Mr. Tyler in effigy, a short distance northwest of the President's House. Some of the names of the party have been procured by a U. S. officer, and we hope they will be brought to punishment. Their proceedings which we hope no respectable person approved, were disgraceful to the city, and to the police authorities that tolerated them.—The sentiment of disgust and indignation is so general among all classes in the city, that several papers were yesterday in circulation, numerously signed, appealing to the Mayor to call a public meeting of the citizens to express their reprobation of the outrage."

We are glad to notice that the Senate have taken the subject up, and that a meeting of the citizens of Washington has been called, to express their reprobation of the insult offered to the President of the United States. We trust that the perpetrators will be arrested, and ample punishment be inflicted upon them.—*Am. Sentinel.*

Another Stonebreaker Falsehood Nailed to the Counter!

We were firmly impressed with the conviction, that the result of the campaign in 1838 had taught the habitual calumniators found in the federal ranks a lesson *against* their evil practices, which they would not soon forget. In this we were mistaken. Despite the bitter teachings of experience, we find their presses not only cautiously *reviving* the infamous Peggy Beaty and John Stonebreaker stories, which they so industriously circulated in 1838, and which so fearfully *RECOILED* upon themselves, but we find them concocting new inventions and circulating new falsehoods and calumnies. One of their latest stories, put in circulation to defame the character of Governor Porter, is the infamous and black-hearted *LIE*, that Governor Porter is habitually *intemperate in his habits!* This vile and dastardly calumny, they do not it is true, circulate throught the medium of their newspapers, but they do it secredly, by means of profligate and abandoned instruments, who retail it from house to house, whisper it cautiously into the ear of the credulous and unwary, and thus send the tale of falsehood on its "weary travels" through the state. The object of this base and truly despicable calumny is evident. It is neither more nor less, than to turn that commendable and holy enthusiasm for the great and glorious cause of temperance, which is now every where manifesting its gratifying results, to *POLITICAL* account, and thus convert a cause which is eminently noble and sacred, to the ends that are lamentably ignoble and fiendish. Now, located as we are at the seat of Government, and in the habit of daily intercourse with DAVID R. PORTER, we pronounce this infamous story a *vile calumny* destitute of even the shadow of truth, *FALSE* as the fiendish hearts that concocted and the lying tongues that are engaged in its dissemination. There lives not that man in Harrisburg, yea he lives not *any where*, who is more rigidly ABSTEMIOUS in this particular the David R. Porter—or whose entire "walk and conversation" presents a nobler exemplification of morality and virtue than that of our worthy Chief Magistrate. This is a matter notoriously acknowledged by friend and foe in Harrisburg, and hence the federal presses have not DARED to give it publicity in their columns, but have employed (as we believe) a host of petty retail slanderers to proclaim it from house to house.—Men, who would thus lend themselves to *such* an undertaking, are sufficiently steeped in iniquity to commit any offence in the criminal calender, and we caution the honest portion of the public to *beware* of their approaches. —*Yeoman.*

AGRICULTURE THE FOUNDATION OF WEALTH.—The sea renders her tribute; but the earth presents to industry richer and infinitely varied contribution. Money is not wealth; it is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded? What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosi, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture? What freights the barks of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every port, but, the products of agriculture? Whence does the government derive its revenues but from the fruits of agriculture? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, wheat, beef, pork? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artizans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable; in transporting them so that the advantages of climate are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use; but agriculture alone porduces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and the famishing people are now satisfied: she supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest, nor indeed all other interests, secular nature combined, can be brought into competition. —*Colman's Address.*

Business and Politics.

Mr. Buchanan, in a speech in opposition to the passage of Mr. Clay's Bank Bill, said that the buisiness and interest of the people of this county had suffered more from their unnatural connexion with politics, than from all other causes combined. Once separate the business of the country from the politics of the country, and the native energy and enterprise of our people would soon redeem them from all embarrassments. It seems to be a curse inflicted upon us that we cannot keep these two interests assunder; and now we were embarking upon another experiment to connect the two together more intimately than ever, which would not fail to prove disastrous. Surely we derive less wisdom from our experience than any people upon earth. Keep the business of the country and the politics of the country separate, and we should be by far the most prosperous people on earth. As long as politicians continue to influence the business of the country, to accomplish their own selfish purposes, we shall experience nothing but expansions and contractions of the currency, and derangements in all the pecuniary concerns. Besides they will stifle the real voice of the people, and prevent it from being heard, by controlling legislative bodies.

MANAGING BALLOONS.—A French paper says that an experiment of the highest interest, has been performed at the Chateau de Villetaneuse, near St. Denis. M. S. and his son had for some time past, announced publicly that he had succeeded in the means of directing balloons in the air, and several experiments on a small scale, in the court yard of the Ecole Militaire, in Paris, had been attended with satisfactory results. A subsequent experiment has verified all their hopes. M. S. jr, after rising to a hieght of about 250 metres, with a balloon constucted by himself and his father set at work their ingenious mechanism, and immediately the balloon proceeded to the west, notwithstanding a pretty strong wind was blowing from that point. He then returned, and sailed about in various directions, the balloon rising or lowering at the will of the heronaut, without the apparent use of any kind of balast. The experiments lasted for three hours, at the expiration of which time M. S. descended at the point from which he had started, amidst the acclamations of the spectators.

THE GREAT IRON STEAMER.—The great iron steamship now being built at Bristol, England, may be alluded to as a modern wonder. Her tonnage is to be 3600; her material plate iron; her engines nearly 1200 horse nominal power; and her cylender 120 inches in diameter. It is said that she will combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in one enterprise of the same magnitude. She is to have no piston rods and no beams —the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, to give play to the said connecting rod—an unlimited application of the expansive principle; and to crown all, no paddle wheels; no paddle boxes projecting from her vast sides; no apparent propelling power; but an unseen agent revolving under her keel and enabling her to.

"Walk the waters like a thing of life."

Verily, Verily, observes the Cheltenham (Eng.) Free Press, whence we gather this account, "we live in an age of wonders, and if the mechanical genius of the era give safe birth to this creature of its conception, and to foster her into vigorous maturity, it will be difficult hence forward to set any bounds to locomotive over the waters of the deep."

STAGNATION OF THE BLOOD.—The repeated changes in the atmosphere, by acting as they do upon the consistence and quality of the blood, give occasion for the most fatal and malignant disorders. The blood from a state of health becomes stagnant and is plunged into a state of corruption.

Thus it looses its purity; its circulation is impeded; the channels of life are clogged; the bowels become costive, and if not an immediate attack of some malignant fever, headache, nausea loss of appetite and a general debility of the whole frame are sure to follow.

It requires the tempest and the tornado to bring about a state of purity in the ocean, when its waters become stagnant: and it will require repeated evacuations by the stomach and bowels before the blood can be relieved of its accumulated impurity.

Brandreth's Vegitable Universal, Pills should be taken, then there will be no danger; because they purge from the stomach and bowels these humors which are the cause of stagnation cleanse the blood from all impurities remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution in such a state of health and vigor that casuel changes cannot effect.

FOR SALE in LEWISTOWN by JOHN A. STERETT, and in MIFFLIN COUNTY, by agents published in another part of this paper.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug store, either in city or country.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of

Porter and Democracy,

will be held at the public house of Jacob Muttersbaugh, on SATURDAY evening next the 28th at early candle light, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching Election. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

MANY.

Aug. 24th 1841

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. by Henry Eisenbise Esq. Mr GEORGE SHERBUNDY to Miss MARGARET BELL, both of Granville township.

Obituary.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED,

In Wayne township, on Monday the 15th inst. FREDERICK KIMMERLY, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to deplore the loss of an affectionate Husband and Father. His remains were followed to "the house appointed for all living," on Wednesday, by a large concourse of relations and friends, who all seemed conscious that they were paying the last tribute to an honest man, the noblest work of God. B.

To the Voters of Old Mifflin.

DAVID R. REYNOLDS, Thus publicly announces himself as a Volunteer candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY &c. which he has held for about three months. The reasons for his coming out a Volunteer candidate, are well known to many, and shall be publicly made known to all in due time. He has no other alternative left, without sacrificing Honor upon the Alter of Fraud, which he can never do. To prostrate Honor and Character, to make place for Fraud and corruption, is repugnant to an honest mind, and cannot fail ultimately to destroy the Fundamental principles of Truth and Virtue, if submitted to by the people at large. I shall forbear further comment at present but may in due time exhibit in their naked deformity the actions &c. of some personages of this Borough.

D. R. Reynolds.

August 24th 1841.

NOTICE.

The citizens of the Borough of Lewistown are respectfully informed that the FREE SCHOOLS of said Borough, will commence on Wednesday September the 1st 1841.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Lewistown, August 24th 1841.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Yoder and Elberty, in the Tailoring business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books notes &c., are now in the hands of the subscribers and will be, until Saturday the 4th day of September next, after which all unsettled bills will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection, and no farther indulgence will be given.

Daniel Yoder.
L. J. Elberty.

Lewistown, August 4th 1841.

Teachers Wanted.

Five competent teachers to take charge of the schools in Derry township. Proposals will be received up till Saturday the 21st inst., at which time the directors will meet at the public house of Jacob Muthersbaugh in Lewistown, to enter into contracts, and to examine the teachers that is contracted with.

Samuel Price, Pres't.
of the Board.

August 10, 1841.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY, Fellow Citizens:

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the offices of Prothenotary, Clerk of the courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer, at the ensuing election, and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to execute the duties of the several offices with fidelity and impartiality.

John R. McDowell.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841.

Auditor's Notice.

Take notice that we have been appointed by the Orphans Court of Mifflin county Auditors in the case of the administration account filed by the Executors of Thomas Mitchell, late of Oliver township dec'd and that we will meet at the Register's Office in Lewistown Mifflin co. on Monday, September 20th 1841, for the purpose of reviewing and adjusting the same, of which the said Executors and all others concerned will please take notice.

David Candor,
A. S. Wilson,
Enoch Beale.
Auditors.

Lewistown, Aug. 17th 1841.

JOHN P. ANDERSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Hollidaysburg.

Will attend with diligence, to all business entrusted to him in the several courts of Huntingdon county.

BAKERY.

The subscriber thankful for the liberal support he has herethfore received from the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, takes this opportunity of informing his old friends and customers that he still carries on the baking business in all its branches immediately in the rear of J. Muthersbaugh's hat store entrance by the alley between Moses Montgomery's shoe store and J. Muthersbaugh's hat store, where customers can be accommodated with cakes of all kinds and quantities on short notice, cheap for cash.

DANIEL WISE.

N. B. Parties can at all times be furnished with all the different kind of cakes on reasonable notice.

D. W.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, respectfully inform the public that a

Select Few le School

will be opened in this institution on Monday the 17th of May under the direction of

Miss Kinsley and Miss Whitney.

The number of pupils will be limited to THIRTY, and will be received upon the following terms per quarter.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography,	$4 00
History, Rhetoric and Philosophy,	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music,	10 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Kinsley or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown April 30th 1841.

STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Granville township, within one mile of Lewistown, about the last of May or first of June, a

Black Milch Cow,

with white face and legs, and a white stripe on the back—supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be otherwise disposed of according to law.

SIMON GROW.

Granville tp. Aug. 10, 1841

Five Teachers Wanted,

To take charge of the schools in Decatur township —three to teach the German and English language. Proposals will be received up till Saturday the 21st inst., at which time the directors will meet at the office of the subscriber to enter into contracts, and examine the teachers that is contracted with.

George Sigler, Sect'y.
of the Board.

August, 10, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S

HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same.

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

STOCK

SELLING OFF BELOW COST.

The stock of the subscribers, consisting of a general assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Spices, Wines and Liquors

will be sold at

50 PER CENT

Below the usual prices. Terms—CASH. Those wanting to purchase will please call and examine our stock, as they can rely on purchasing with advantage to themselves at this time.

J. KENNEDY & CO.

Lewistown, July, 15th 1841.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. The highest market price given in cash for Wheat.

WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINE,

The best machine of the kind in the country—has just made its appearance, and is deserving of the attention of Millers generally.

It is much or more superior to Young's patent, as the latter is known to be to those generally in use. It requires less power is more durable, does its work much better, and is displacing Youngs and every other machine, wherever it has been introduced to the public.

Any person wishing to purchase, can have one of the machines on trial; and should it not come up with this discription, or prove satisfactory, they will not be asked to keep it.

The subscriber is desirous of maintaining the character of the machinery he puts up, and believing it to be his interest to put up the best improvements, gentlemen may rest assured that they will not be deceived, in testing or buying the present. Apply to

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841.

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors above J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

Lewistown, April 1st 1841.

$5 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the morning of Tuesday the 27th of July 1841, an indented apprentice to the *Tailoring business*, named

JAMES KENNEDY,

from 18 to 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, of *dark complexion, slender made, long black hair.* He had on when he left or took with him, a *grey frock coat*, somewhat worn, a new pair of *light grey cassinett pantaloons*, a pair of *dark steel mixed pantaloons*, somewhat worn, a new *Gingham striped coattee*, a *Gingham crossbarred frock coat*, worn some time, a pair of *crossbarred worsted check pantaloons*, and a *black fur Hat*, nearly new. He is also suspected of taking several articles which belonged to his master. All persons are warned against *harboring* or *employing* said apprentice, as the law will be put in force against them for so doing. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no expences.

WILLIAM McCAY.

Westward ho! the Star of Empire takes its Way.

KENNEDY & PORTE 'S
Cheap Cash Emporium.

They most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from the city, and have opened a splendid selection of

Dry Goods,

in E. L. Benedict's store room, on Market street, nearly opposite the Court House.

They would advise the public that they have adopted the cash system.

KEEPING NO BOOKS.

The city market was favorable, and they believe they effected their purchases at lower rates than has been the case with merchandise for ought to Lewistown for some time. They will be satisfied to sell at a small per centage for cash, believing that "a nimble six pence is better than a slow shilling," both to purchasers and sellers.

Their stock comprises in part—

Superior Blue,
Black, Green and
Claret colored Cloths &
Cassimeres, Blue Black Drab
Steel mixed, and Cadet Satinetts,
Beaverteen and Summer Cloths, Plain and figured black Satin and Marseiles Vestings, French and English Merinoes, of all colors, French chintzes & Painted Lawns, Silk and Wash Bond
Quilling and Edgings, Needle-worked Jaconett Insertings and Edgings, Figured & plain Jaconett
& Mull Muslin bleached & brown
Muslins,

and Calicoes of all kinds, together with Groceries, and Liquors, &c.

All of which, in price and quality, they believe need only to be examined, to confirm the public in the truth of our promises, that they shall be sold lower for cash than any Goods ever before offered in Lewistown.

NATHANIEL KENNEDY,
WILLIAM C. PORTER.

Lewistown, July 21, 1841.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have UNSETTLED BUSINESS on my DOCKETS, that I am now prepared to give transcripts and close the business. Those neglecting to call and PAY COSTS due, will have bills of the same presented or left for COLLECTION, with the proper officer.

William M'Cay.

NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

Wagonmaking & Blacksmith BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mill* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

Wagons, Ploughs, &c.

of the best materials and workmanship.

All kinds of SMITH Work

such as ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

STEEL SPRINGS,

for Carriages, Buggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,

attended to with despatch, and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

LEWISTOWN
Cabinet Manufactory.
North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretures, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either draught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with draught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

CHAIRS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccaban Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.

Lewistown, March 31st, 1841

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 45, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Alleghey Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

Blooms!

The Despatch Transportation Company will carry Blooms from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh at the reduced price of five dollars per ton of 2000 s.

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

Groceies Wines & Liquors

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIOARIES.

Consisting of

CANDIES of all kinds.

ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, and Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

Such as will suit Cabinet Makers consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges &c.

Robert McNeal.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., March 10, 1841

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of

Broad Cloths of all colours,
Summer Cloths,
Pantaloon Stuffs,
New style Mousline de Lanes,
Figuered Silks, Prints,
French Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Florence Braid,
Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.,

all of which will be sold low. He has also on hands,

Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Salt and Tar.

L. T. WATSON.

Lewistown, May 20, 1841.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 9th between Coates and Brown st.

June 23. 1841.

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that they have just received a new and handsome assortment of goods in their line, ALSO

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which they will dispose of very low and wish the public to give them a call. The Tailoring business is still carried on and the

LATEST FASHIONS

just received. All orders attended to with despatch.

*** A large assortment of ready made clothing on hand.

WILLIAM M'CAY & SON.

May 2, 1841.

To the Public.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends either in town or country, that he will attend to the repairing and cleaning of a kinds of

CLOCKS.

P. S. Any person wishing work done will have it punctually attended to, by leaving orders at the store of Mr James Parker or at the residence of the subscriber.

Geo. K. Carothers.

Lewistown, June 7th 1841.

MAYER & CAHN, DENTISTS.

WILL attend to all operations in DENTAL SURGERY; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage.

OFFCE at the Public House of Mr. JAMES TURNER'S.

Lewistown, May 2th 1841.

CERTIFFICATES OF AGENCY
For the Sale of
Brandreths Vegetable Universal PILLS.

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Waynesburg,
Centre Co.	Joshua Jack Bolesburg, J. J Potter Potter's Mills.
Juniata Co.	R. C. Gallaghar Mifflintown,
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stunt Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

FURNITURE.

The subscriber thankful for past favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm of Halliday and Casey, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has taken, and intends carrying on in all its various branches, the

Looking Glass and Furniture Manufactory,

one house West of F. Schwartz's, and immediately opposite Adam Greers Hotel, where he respectfully invites all those who may want articles in his line of business to call and examine his stock of furniture &c. consisting of

Pier Tables,	*Side Board Bureaus,*
Centre do.	*Secretary do.*
Card do.	*Mahogany Dressing do*
End do.	*Cherry do.*
Library do.	*Spring Seat Sophas,*
Sopha do.	*Mahogany Wash Stands*
Breakfast and Dining do.	
Tellescope do. do.	*Mahogany Work do.*
Suspension do.	*High, Field, French, and Low Post Mahogany, Maple, Cherry and Poplar Bead Steads,*

all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials, and unsurpassed workmanship,

The subscriber offers for sale an assortment of Beautiful

STEEL AND LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVINGS.

N. B. Old Frames neatly fitted with new Looking glass Plates at the shortest notice.

MATHEW B. CASEY.

Lewistown, May, 5th 1841.

REMOVA.
NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwarize's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown, Oct. 3, 1839.

J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of *Medicine* in this place.—*Office* at his fathers residence, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various branches of his profession unless absent on duty.

May 5th 1841.

Estate of James M'Donald dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained letters testamentary upon the estate of said dec'd hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber in McVeytown Mifflin county without delay, and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

James McDonald jun. *Ex'r.*

McVeytown, July 21st 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all the demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Rlonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan. 27. 1841.

Lewistown Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts—gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order; in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, I want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

REMOVAL.
S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET
Two doors east of Adam Greers.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silv smith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS
In relation to the operation of the
RESURETION
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of certificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandivreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Power over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting diseases in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to prisitine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 65 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN
Vegetable Extracts compose the
RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co., Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y Ezra Taylor, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

****For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVIDS'
OR HEBREW
PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes, ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
DRAPER.

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has just received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of FILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

NITT SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH.

J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters'
CELEBRATED
Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—mouth dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—swelling of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitfield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored.

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Hearing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all over; excruciating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head Ache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicty to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever offered which contain an infallible cure for SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, M. D., Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of Vegetable Remedies. No. 129 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,

☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places. ☜

May 13, 1840.